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WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

House District Committee Favorably Reports Mapes Bill To Abolish Half-and-Half Tax Plan

SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO LIFT BAN ON 2.75 BEER

Retirement of Federal Employes Will Be Recommended by Reclassification Commission

FISCAL PLAN

Proponents of Present System Taken to Task for Civic Selfishness.

PROMISES D. C. FAIR PLAY

Report Declares Proposed Change Will Not Involve Greater Tax Burden.

Taxpayers of the District of Columbia are taken to task for desiring to keep their taxes as low as possible in the report on the Mapes bill to abolish the half-and-half principle which has existed for forty years between the District and Federal Governments. The report was filed today by Chairman Mapes, of the House District of Columbia Com-

File Minority Report. "It is perhaps not strange that the

taxpayers in the District of Columbia should desire to keep their taxes down as low as possible, but that is no reason why the members of Conress who must do justice to the peotheir protestations in granting them a freedom from taxation which our own constituents do not enjoy, and by so doing do an injustice to the people by whose sufferance we are allowed to be here."

probably tomorrow, by several members of the District Committee who ness to testify today at the hearing (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY

Let's listen to William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, a former newspaper man-and a good one. What follows are a few paragraphs from an article by Mr. Colver on present day advertising. Of the possible effects of the existing shortage in paper supply, he

"If coupled with the reduction in proportionate size of ads. there came a substantial increase in adverstantial increase in advertising rates, the newsprint famine would tend to be relieved and the publisher would be supplied with a great increase in new revenue, while the advertiser would get the same or a better run for his money.

"Viewed merely as a matter of competition the matter of competition the clean-cut, lucid advertising columns would competed clean-cut and finer and better illustrations. This would mean that the competence would be the competence of the c that the publisher would, as he should, pass on to his reader a generous part of his increased revenue.
As the advertising columns
are condensed and made
clear-cut' and sparkling,
real condensation, which
has never been an art in

cations, would become a necessity. ***
"It would mean higher salaried, better trained reporters, writers and correspondents and higher sal-aried, better trained copy readers and desk men.
"It would mean funds to bring the news from the furtherest corners of the world in the most accu-rate and condensed form to

the readers of the daily newspapers. 'So then my dream would be smaller newspapers, with smaller ads, with beter editorial contents, with adwriting and editorial writing raised to the dig-nity of fine arts and with substantially all waste would have his pulling power the publisher would have his revenue: the press associations would be able to go still further in giving us a world-wide point of view, and the reader— the public would be the ultimate beneficiary. He should be. He pays the freight."

GALLI-CURCI, who is testifying today in her suit for divorce on the ground of infidelity.



GALLI-CURCI AND HUBBY FIGHT IT OU

as to the people living in the District Infidelity Charges Fly Like Snow of Columbia, should be deceived by Flakes in Opera Star's Divorce Action.

> CHICAGO, Jan. 5 .- Amelita Galli-Curci probably will be the first witof her suit for divorce before Judge Charles A. McDonald, in superior

The famous opera singer charges her husband with infidelity, mentioning a Melissa Brown, of Fleischmanns, N. Y., where the Curci summer home is located. Among many depositions presented in the case is one by the Brown woman telling of trips into the Catskill mountains with Curci his brother and Mary Rinaldi She also told of wine parties at the

Curci summer home.
Curci, before his wife started the divorce proceedings, instituted a suit for \$250,000 damages against Homer Samuels, accompanist to Mme. Curci, and Charles L. Wagner, her business manager, alleging they alienated his wife's affections.

In answer to the divorce complaint. Curci declared his wife was also unfaithful, mentioning Samuels in this connection. He attacked the suit on the

grounds that it could not be brought n the United States because of laws of Italy, where they were married. and a treaty with the United States. Mme. Curci replied she liked Chicago better than any other city in the world, and would make her per-

108,000,000 IN U.S. CENSUS FORECAST

With the census in full swing to day, it was unofficially predicted the count would show the population of the United States and its Territories daily life, according to an official anto be close to 108,000,000. This is not an official forecast, but is the opinion of Government officers who are directing the census. Snowstorms in Montana, Idaho,

astern Washington, and parts of Colorado and Utah have prevented enumerators from beginning work but they hope to get started within a few weeks. Continued heavy rains in the South made traveling difficult, but did not delay the work of the census takers.

Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, and Washington, D. C., are competing to be the first in with complete returns. Washington was the first city in the 1910 census and Cincinnati was

NOTED COMPOSERS RENOUNCE AUSTRIA

PARIS, Jan. 5,-The Viennese composers, Franz Lehar and Leó Fall, have renounced their Austrian na-Lehar is a naturalized Zecho-Slovak and Fall is a Slovene. Both will reside in Prague hereafter, making frequent visits to New by that time. It is probable that the York and London, where they will produce their new works.

Arrest of 3,000 Radicals Only Beginning, Says Chief Flynn.

ELLIS ISLAND OVERCROWDED

Army of Justice Agents Rushed To Borders to Prevent Any Aliens Escaping.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- The com nunist round-up which has resulted in the arrest of more than 3,000 radicals throughout the United States since Friday night has only begun, according to William Flynn, chief of the Department of Justice's bureau

Taking A Breathing Spell. "We are not anywhere near through our work," said Flynn, who is in charge of the nation-wide raids. "So charge of the nation-wide raids. "So we are going right ahead. We are just resting up now, so that we can tackle the job with renewed vigor."

The crowded condition of Ellis Island, where 675 alleged radicate are being held, has led to a move to ubtain either Camp Upton or Camp Merritras a concentration camp for Redaheld for possible deportation. It is understood the matter will be put before Secretary Baker in a day or two. It is understood a strong force of It is understood a strong force of Government agents has been rushed to the Canadian and Mexican borders to check a rush of aliens seeking evaion of deportation orders.

DEPORTATION ACTION BEGUN AGAINST SCORES

Deportation action against scores Government during the last few days was instituted today by A. J. Caminetti, commissioner general of immi gration.

Arrangements for hearings wer ordered speeded up, so the deportable 'Reds' may be hustled back to Rus sia, and the way cleared for mornation-wide raids, which the Depart ment of Jsutice probably will under

take at irregular intervals. The publication of the Novy Min a "red" newspaper on which Leon Trotsky was employed while he was in this country, ceased today when it offices in New York city were raide by agents of the Department of Jus tice, and its editor, Gregory Wein stein, was sent to Elis Island to await deportation proceedings. The newspaper was permanently closed down by the Department of Justice

it was announced. Weinstein, a Russian Jew, has been known in "red" circles as the "fight-ing editor." He was born in Russia in 1880, it was stated at the Depart ment of Justice today, and was a fel low member with Trotsky in the Russian Socialist Democratic party in Russia. He was arrested at Brest-Litovsk in December, 1905, by the Russian police, and sent to Siberia.

Escapes From Siberia to U. S. Making his escape in 1913, he went Switzerland, and from there sailed the United States, where he has ontinued his political activities. Investigation of the Bolshevist mence by the Russian affairs division of the State Department showed that the avowed purpose of Lenine and Trotsky was to overthrow existing governments and standards of society

nouncement made today by Secretary Lansing. This Bolshevist program has failed in Russia already, where its results to date are "demoralization, civil war and economic collapse,' 'the announce

throughout the world, and substitute

the soviet form of government and

ment said. The report containing these conclu-Department to the Congressional

GLASS DELAYS TAKING SEAT UNTIL JANUARY 15

Secretary of the Treasury Glass, a the request of President Wilson, will not take his seat as Senator from Virginia until January 15, it was anounced at the White House today. On that date the caucus of Democratic Senators will be held, and either Senator Hitchcock or Senator Inderwood elected Democratic leader. It is expected that the President will name the new Secretary of the Treasury by January 15, and that he

may also have accepted the resigna-

tion of Secretary of the Interior Lane

two new members of the Cabinet will

be named on the same day.

Civil Service Board To Continue Work of Congressional Body

The Joint Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Salaries has agreed upon the following recommendations, which will be embodied in its final report to Congress:

1-Continuation and administration of reclassification through the Civil Service Commission. 2-Adequate retirement laws.

3-Elimination of the inefficient Government employe through:

(a) Retiring the superannuated.

(b) Re-examining substandard employes.

(c) Raising efficiency standards. Such recommendations became known this morning as today to push his campaign for the the result of the conference Saturday between the reclassi- \$35,000,000,000 international loan to fication commissioners and Civil Service Commissioners to call on a number of Senators and Wales and Morrison. At this conference the taking over of and Congressmen. the work of the present reclassification commission and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

Problems of Washington

The Public Schools: Lack of Accommodations

Superintendent of Schools Says Washington Suffers From Too Many School Buildings and Too Few Class-rooms-Enrollment Growing.

By ERNEST L. THURSTON, Superintendent of Public Schools.

As to building accommodations, the school system is in the situation of a normal ten-year-old boy in a suit for a six-year-old. While the suit is splitting at the seams and the sleeves are retiring up the arms as the youngster continues to grow, there is no new suit in sight. Even if ordered promptly, it can't be supplied "ready made."

Washington suffers from too many school buildings and too few classrooms. It has 147 permanent grade and special buildings and 11 high and normal schools. Of the 147, only 14 have above twelve classrooms, 22 are in the twelve-room group, 83 are in the eight-room group, and 17 are smaller, running down to one-room structures. In addition, there are 60 one-room portables in use and a few more approaching completion. There are also some rented quarters.

Administration Difficulties.

Under the modern school organization, with the kindergartens, sixteen half grades, special centers for manual training, domestic science, etc., these numerous small units offer many difficulties of administration, equalization of classes, etc., not experienced in other cities. Only our few larger buildings lend themselves effectively to fairly proper organization. We are limited in the extension of immediate relief through the platoon plan in part by the small building. Undoubtedly as our building equipment grows, it should come in the form of large or enlarged buildings.

Last year our seven senior high schools were comfortably filled. One of two were somewhat crowded. The enrollment was then 6,400. On a corresponding date this year we were carrying 8,000 senior high school students, or 25 per cent increase. There willabe a net increase on February 1. in all probability, of 800 or 900. The serious overload must be carried by early and late classes and by overflow into the junior high schools. Another year will see the definite installation of some shift plan. Within five years I should not be suprised if our high school enrollment reached 12,000. Shall we continue to outgrow, or shall we have something to grow

Enrollment Jumps From 46,763 To 51,762 In Three Years.

About three years ago, in February, 1917, when the last previous addition to our grade buildings was available, our grade enrollment was 46,763. Today it is 51,762. Since February, 1917, the only addition to our permanent accommodation is a half building, eight rooms and assembly hall, at Chevy Chase, re-cently opened. The situation has net in some degree by the one-room portable al-

eral new grade buildings and additions, but the rise in building costs made the appropriations inade quate. Then the war came and caused a general stoppage of school the country. We were probably two years behind in school construction when the original stop-page came. We are probably five years behind today, and at the same time we are facing an abnormal growth in city population. Resiience building is now in full swing. and new families are coming to us in a steady stream. In the first ten months of 1919, 1.412 residential building permits were issued, each for one or more structures-per-haps for a row of houses. Thirtyfour apartment building permits also were issued. And building is steadily increasing. Vacant land is fast disapearing. School sites are steadily more difficult to locate. Additional land for school playground space is steadily being improved.

there were appropriations for sev-

Petworth Has to Use Church As Schoolhouse.

The meeting of grade school congestion problems is illustrated the following instances: Petworth the permanent structure s an eight-room building. In addition, there are being used for classes a church building on the site, four portables, and a rented wooden dwelling. At Taroom pemanent building, two port-ables, and a rented parish hall. At portables without a permanent building.

The portables have relieved a very dangerous stress of overcrowdporary. The demand for housing accommodation, forcing families sections of the city there had been many vacant homes -enabled schools in the same local-(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Britain Seeks "Our Limit" in Giving Credit, Says Noted Envoy.

NO ASSURANCE OF SUPPORT

Visit to Capital for Purpose of "Sounding" Members of Congress.

Sir George Paish, the eminent Britsh financial expert is in Washington

Here Seeking Aid.

In an interview with a representative of the New York American, Sir George said:

"I am here to ascertain how far America can assist in the European situation—how far it will be possible for this country to grant additional credits to continental Europe."

When asked if he planned to discuss the loan with members of Congress, the British expert asid.

"I dare say I shall see some of the Congress people, but only for the purpose of ascertaining their point of view. I will try to discover where we stand, where the world stands. I already have toured several of the continental countries in order to get the complete world view."

UNI LAW JUII

Attorney General, Member of Old Regime, Attacks Act

Brought by Dealers. the complete world view."

"Do you contemplate a call at the White House to confer with President

the President. I sincerely hope he tail Liquor Dealers' Association will soon be better."

called to the statement given out by he is not in America in any official capacity and does not represent the British treasury, he said. "That is quite sound." He added that he was here as a representative of the fight the famine councils. The English financier said, by way

of parenthesis, that he had not re-ceived any assurance of support from influential Government officials or prominent financiers in this country, "I have not seen any of

Agrees With Lloyd George. Sir George was shown a copy of press dispatch reporting Lloyd corge as saying in the House of Commons that in the task of re-habilitation of Europe "it is essential to the success of such a pro-posal that the United States should contribute that part of the expenditure which is to be incurred in dollars. Urgent representations been made to the United States Gov-

Sir George said he had read the speech and quite agreed with it. Asked if he was here with any auhority from Lloyd George, he re-"No, I am here in a purely private

apacity.' Sir George confirmed the New York merican's statement that the amount of the loan was \$35,000,000,000, but said "America will have to decide fo perself what her share will be." The \$35,000,000,000, he added, in ludes the amounts necessary for the bropean countries to repay their war debts. Great Britain and the United states both have loans of \$10,000,000, 00, he explained, but \$5,000,000,000 of

borrowed from the United States. caving a net total of \$15,000,000,000 Not Here for Propaganda. "Will you take any definite action ere to create sentiment in favor of

the amount lent by Great Britain was

he proposed lean?" Sir George was "The only action I shall take will be that, in obtaining information, I shall give information." He added that he did not contem-

plate any speeches or other propaganda work in the United States. The War Finance Corporation's anouncement of plans for loans to the extent of \$17,000,000 to American export manufacturers for aiding in the (Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

29 LOOPS IN 5 MINUTES RECORD OF FRENCH ACE

PARIS, Jan. 5 .- Edmond Pillon,

French ace, established a new record for looping-the-loop yesterday when he made twenty-nine loops in five minutes. Pillon was testing a small new airplane.

President Writes KULNG Message to Party

The following statement was issued at the White House today:

"President Wilson will send an important message to the Democratic dinner Jackson Day, January 8."

No further information was forthcoming concerning the message, but immediately rumors arose that the President was to set forth his position as to a third term.

It was understood that the President has taken up the question of the peace treaty in his message and has urged his party to use all efforts for a speedy ratification.

N. J. WON'T BACK . DRY LAW SUI

general, Thomas F. McCran, today definite statement that Congress, 13 "The President is sick, I believe. I bringing of an original suit in the should like to convey my wishes to Supreme Court by the New Jersey Reill soon be better." . | knock out constitutional prohibition | When Sir George's attention was and the Volstead enforcement law. In a brief, filed with the Suprem the British mission in New York that Court under an order to show cause why the suit should not be obtained,

> been granted and said State refuses be instituted without the consent of New Jersey.

The action of the State came as a surprise because of the fact that a dry nation. Likewise,: it dispels the new State ticket was elected last November by the Democrats under a pledge to keep the state wet, despite national prohibition. McCran is a member of the old regime and has three more years to serve as attorney

The liquor dealers in a brief, filed with the court today, strongly attacked the legal position taken by cluding the amount of near-bear of the United States and New Jersey hand and the property for its manuin the case. There are ample grounds for Supreme Court jurisdiction in the case it was contended.

"The bill is not frivolous," the brief of the most important question that can ever come before this court, namely, Is our Government constituional, or is it more absolute and ar bitrary than any known in history? "Part of Congress and the State egislatures, or, in other words, a roup of public officials, which at he maximum may be less than 2,800 and at the minimum may be less than .400, hold in their hands the Constitution of the United States and the ives of 110,000,000 people."

PRESIDENT PICKS RENT COMMISSION

Assurances were given the Senate District Committee from the White House today that President Wilson intends to send the nominations of the Rent Commission to the Senate mmediately.

This was the information which Secretary Tumulty conveyed to Senator King of Utah over the telephone during the meeting of the District committee this morning. It was the first intimation the committee has eceived to the effect the President s ready to name the board.

Mr. Tumulty explained that pressng business had prevented the President from attending to the board until now. It was known that some of the members who had been suggested in the past had refused the appoint-Action on the part of the President

at this time, it is believed, is the result of the agitation in the commitlution in the Senate making direct grees and are unconstitutional. tee to procure the passage of a resoinquiry of the President as to the

Upholds Authority of Congress To Fix Alcoholic Content In Beverages.

BRANDEIS READS DECISION

Billion Dollars' Worth of We Goods Total Loss as Re sult of Decision

Upholding the constitutionality of the most vital section of the Volstead enforcement law, the Supreme Court today declared that 2.75 and other near beers cannot be sold under war-time prohibition .

The important feature of the des cision is that the court upheld the action of Congress in declaring it toxicating and preventing the sale all beverages containing 1/2 of per cent or more of alcohol by voume, with the exception of home made cider and wine.

Rests With Congress. The action of the Government is prohibiting the sale of 2.75 been but before and after the Volstead law wassed on October 28, 1919, was to

The decision of the court was six to three, Justices Day, Vandevanter and McReynolds dissenting.

The decree of the court may be taken as a definition of intexicating tional prohibition also, because of th oviding for the enforcement of hibition, can prescribe just what

The case decided today peal from the New York courts, brought by Jacob R brewery corporation. Justice Brandels read

of the court, as he did at prohibition was constitutional. Supporting in every way the tentions of the Government and gress, just as the opinion of the court did when wartime prohibition was declared constitutional by unanimous vote, the decree of the supreme tri-

bunal apparently means a real bot

hope of the liquor interests for any tilting of the lid either at press under constitutional prohibition, it is believed here. Billion Dollars Involved. The financial interests involved the decision today are est mated at \$1,000,000,000 by liquor attorneys, infacture, which will be rendered virtually useless. One hope of the liquot

time breweries into plants for the "It involves the determination making of the 2.75 product.

The New York Federal court upheld the Volstead law in its definition of intoxicating liquor under wartime prohibition in a suit brought by Rup pert. The appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court and the case argued by Elihu Root on November

interests was to convert many old

The Ruppert brewery contended that Congress exceeded its power enacting the Volstead law enter war time prohibition, because definition of intoxicating prohibited the sale of fewaraca ing. The attorneys so that 2.75 per cent beer was not toxicating and pointed out that the

fected only "beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquer. Long Argument by Root. A long argument was made by Root to show that the word "other." as appearing in the phrase of the laws should be carried back to the words "beer" and "wine," thus prohibiting

original war-time prohibition law at

the sale only of intoxicating beer and wine. The Rubbert brewery state t its property worth \$12,500,000 would be rendered worthless by the decisions, as well as its stock of near beer, val-

ued at \$1,000,000. The corporation is a large brewing company, said to be engaged in the manufacture of nonintoxicating beer containing more than one-half of I per cent of alcohol by volume, but less than 2% per cent alcohol by weight, the standard that had been

weight, the standard that had been fixed by President Wilson by its proclamation of December 8, 22.

The counsel for the breather corporation, Elihu Rose and William D. Guthrie, of New York, deflared, in presenting the argument to the Supreme Court, that the acts upon which the suit was produced. the suit was prodicated are not exercises of the wat powers of Con-Justice Brandeis first annou

reason of hie failure to appoint the the conclusion of the court and the read the epinion